

1870-71

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## SCHOOL COMMITTEE

OF THE

## TOWN OF CANTON,

For the Year ending April 3, 1871.

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BOSTON:

WILLIAM BENSE, PRINTER, 8 CONGRESS SQUARE,

1871.



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## R E P O R T .

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THE Committee was organized April 8, 1870, as follows: J. MASON EVERETT, Chairman, S. B. NOYES, Secretary.

Committee on Text-Books,—J. MASON EVERETT, E. CAPEN, and S. B. NOYES.

Sub-Committees :—

District No. 1, GEO. F. SUMNER.

“ “ 2, ISAAC HORTON.

“ “ 3, E. CAPEN.

“ “ 4, JESSE FENNO.

“ “ 5, GEO. E. DOWNES.

“ “ 6, J. W. WATTLES.

“ “ 7, CHARLES ELLIS.

High School, J. MASON EVERETT.

D. T. V. HUNTOON was chosen Superintendent of Schools.

The amount appropriated by the Town for schools the

past year was.....	\$8.000.00
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Received from State, (School Fund,).....	348.23
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“ “ County ( Dog licenses,).....	373.40
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	Total, \$8.721.63
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The Committee have expended for teaching, fuel and

care of school-rooms.....	\$8.124.00
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Balance unexpended.....	\$597.63
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The amount appropriated by the town for repairs of

school houses was.....	\$1.400.00
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Expended for repairs ordered during past year.....	1.410.79
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Excess over appropriation.....	\$10.79
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The Committee have also expended for repairs ordered

in 1869, when no appropriation was made.....	\$517.17
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Total excess over appropriation.....	\$527.96
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It was expected that the appropriation of \$1.400. would be sufficient to cover all expenses for repairs up to the present time, but the school property in several of the districts was found to be in a con-

dition requiring a much larger outlay than was anticipated. The amount expended in each district may be found in the tabular statement appended to this report. In District No. 1, the outlay was principally for removing the partition wall between the two lower rooms, for iron columns, for additional school furniture and for general repairs. In District No. 2, for painting house and general repairs. In District No. 3, the out-houses have been reconstructed and remodeled, and a substantial fence has been built, which it is expected will enable the Committee to keep them in good condition at a comparatively small expense. In District No. 4, there has been a complete renovation of the school house, so that what before was a mere shell, dilapidated without and within, has been converted into an attractive and commodious building. This was accomplished by newly shingling, painting, flooring, plastering and furnishing, to say nothing of smaller items. In District No. 5, the outlay for repairs has been very small. The Committee believe, however, that the house should be shingled and plastered the coming year. In District No. 6, the outlay has been for furniture mostly. In District No. 7, a partition has been put up in the ante-room, to separate the boys and girls; some painting has been done and other necessary work done as needed. At the High School House, the basement has been cemented, a well dug, mostly in rock, a pump put in, and general repairs made. The Committee invite the public to the inspection of their work as indicated above, and believe that the money has been judiciously and economically expended.

In accordance with a vote of the town appropriating \$500, for that purpose, these Evening Schools were commenced in December last, and have been continued to the present time, at an expense altogether of \$299.04. The establishment and management of these schools has been largely in the nature of an experiment and has convinced the Committee, that they may be made to supply an excellent purpose in the education of a portion of our community. The Committee would recommend an appropriation of the same amount for the coming year.

Irregularity of attendance is a great, and it is feared a growing evil in our schools, and no efforts of the Committee will be sufficient to eradicate it, unless supported by an enlightened public sentiment, which shall lead to a zealous coöperation on the part of the parents. The statutes require each town to make all needful provisions and arrangements concerning habitual truants, and annually to appoint

truant officers to see that such provisions are enforced. It is hoped that some action in accordance with this statute will be taken, and that a code of by-laws, covering this and other important matters will be adopted.

The Committee recommend the following appropriations : —

For teaching, fuel, and care of school rooms in sixteen schools.....	\$8.000.00
For repairs of houses and incidentals for schools.....	1.400.00
For Evening Schools.....	500.00

For a particular account of the condition and progress of the several schools, the Committee would refer to the report of the Superintendent, hereto annexed.

J. MASON EVERETT,	} <i>School Committee.</i>
EZEKIEL CAPEN,	
ISAAC HORTON,	
GEO. F. SUMNER,	
JESSE FENNO,	
WM. H. LITTLE,	
J. W. WATTLES,	
GEO. E. DOWNES,	}
CHAS. ELLIS,	

# Superintendent's Report,

1870—71.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE:

I hereby submit for your approval a detailed account of the several schools in Canton, for the year ending March 10th, 1871.

DISTRICT No. 1.—*Canton Centre.*

## GRAMMAR DEPARTMENT.

Teacher, MR. GEORGE W. CAPEN. At the beginning of the year, I was somewhat disappointed in this school. The recitations were learned with the purpose of being recited and not with the purpose of being remembered.

The habit which I found existing in a number of schools of carrying books into the class, and peeping into them, the prompting of one by another, I found flourishing in this school reduced to quite a science. The recitations particularly in Geography were very poor. This difficulty was remedied later in the year. The teacher seeing it, drilled his pupils more and made them review oftener. This school kept up its attendance remarkably well, and at the close of the summer term, while the other schools were dwindling down, the attendance was 39. At the closing examination of the fall term the school exceeded my expectations. During the winter some advancement was made. But I think the pupils do not exhibit the interest in their studies, that they ought. The school does not rank as highly as a Grammar School should.

## PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Teachers, MISS CHARLOTTE TUCKER, and MISS AUGUSTA S. MARTIN This school engaged the services of Miss Tucker until

the winter term. She has a faculty of interesting little children. All the younger ones have slates, and are kept interested either in printing on them or drawing on the board. The pupils have been thoroughly drilled, particularly on accent, distinct articulation and correct pronunciation. The exercises at the close of the fall term were very interesting. I exceedingly regret that this school is to lose the services of so valuable and experienced a teacher.

Her place, however, has been admirably filled by Miss Martin, who has interested the children in her method of teaching and has taught them in such a manner, especially in Geography, that a spirit of emulation has been fostered and the thirst for information is much more strongly developed than in the school above.

#### DISTRICT No. 2.—*Punkapog.*

##### MIXED SCHOOL.

Teachers, MISS ELIZABETH L. EATON and MISS RUTH EARY. This school has not done what I hoped it would do. The children have learned something, but nothing approaching what might have been learned during the year. For this the teacher is partly to blame, but not wholly. Miss Eaton, was a very estimable and good natured young lady, she had no experience in teaching and was unable to compel the pupils to apply themselves to their work, the result was, the school went on in an easy and undoubtedly pleasant manner, but very little was accomplished.

The discipline of the school was slack, and the pupils were allowed to go on from one lesson to another without understanding the meaning of what they were going over. During the winter term, some of the foregoing faults were corrected, but the school is to-day far from what it should be, judged by an ordinary standard.

#### DISTRICT No. 3.—*South Canton.*

##### GRAMMAR DEPARTMENT.

Teacher, MR. ALFRED B. ARNOLD. In this school at the commencement of the year, I found that the pupils were accustomed to carry their books into the class with their fingers in

the place where the day's lesson was, and that various sly tricks were resorted to to communicate one with another. The classes however were better drilled than in some of the other schools, especially in Grammar and History. In reading, the pupils were crowded ahead far beyond their capacity to understand. This is one of the gravest faults in teaching children to read, and it should be especially avoided; children should not be allowed to read any piece until they understand the meaning of the words. It is useless to drill children on a show piece, unless for an exhibition. They should be taught to comprehend the meaning of every word they read. If the teacher understands his business and is a man of culture, as he should be, he can invest every lesson with a charm hitherto unknown to the pupil. He can tell him of the author, he can explain the variety of allusions, scriptural, classical and miscellaneous, and make the lesson pleasant and profitable instead of a dull repetition of words. This school needs more work to bring it up to the standard of a Grammar School. The text books should not hold the absorbing interest of the pupil, but his attention should be stimulated by information communicated to him in a familiar manner.

#### INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT.

Teacher, MISS ALICE H. LOWREY. This school has done well during the whole year. The classes in arithmetic deserve particular mention; the order has been excellent. The work well done, and at the closing examination the manner in which examples were performed showed that the pupils understood what they had been over. This school and teacher have merited and received my approbation during the entire year.

#### FIRST PRIMARY.

Teacher, MISS J. ANNIE BENSE. Miss Bense is an excellent teacher, the school is always in good condition, the marked attention paid to mental arithmetic, made itself evident by the excellent recitations,—recitations almost without failure, during the year. The reading was a little too fast but very good. The school appeared admirably during the year and at the closing examination,—and I may say once for all, in regard to the

female teachers in this District, that I think your committee have been fortunate in their selection. They are all, I believe, striving to make themselves worth more. They read educational journals, they attend teachers' meetings, above all they keep up with the times and know what they teach.

#### SECOND PRIMARY.

Teacher, MISS ELIZA A. FRENCH. This school has done well. The drilling in reading and mental arithmetic, has been excellent, the lessons were recited with a promptness and avidity worthy of emulation. The teacher has faithfully performed her work. Unfortunately at the closing examination many pupils were absent on account of sickness.

#### THIRD PRIMARY.

Teachers, MISS ISABEL FOSTER, and MISS ANNIE H. BERRY. The order has been good in this school and proficiency in the studies has been secured. The multiplication table, which is too often entirely neglected by our teachers, has been taught thoroughly, backward, as well as forward. The teachers have been very patient in teaching the little ones how to add and subtract, and the use of objects in exemplifying their meaning has added materially to the result. I regret to record that one case of severe punishment occurred during the year, and am thankful that your committee have abolished the use of the ferule as an instrument of punishment from the schools, for I know of nothing more repugnant to the feelings of parents than to have their children punished by other people, even when they know that the punishment is deserved, and the one who administers it, judicious. The striking of a child with the hand or with a ferule, may sometimes inflict a more severe punishment than is intended. If corporal punishment must be resorted to, let it be with the old-fashioned birch and in the old fashioned way,—we cannot improve on our ancestors in this respect.

#### FOURTH PRIMARY.

Teacher, MISS LUCIE A. HALL. This school is composed of very young children, many of them I fear under five years of

age, but taught to answer five when asked their ages. I can only say of this school, that it is not possible to demonstrate how far progress has been made. But the teacher has labored faithfully to instil into the pupils, good articulation, clear sounds, and erect position when reading, she has also corrected many bad habits in pronunciation. In such schools as this it is highly important that a good example be set by the teacher, as young children are more easily led by example than by precept. If the number of pupils continues as large as it has during the past year, this school should be divided.

#### DISTRICT No. 4.—*York.*

Teacher, MISS CLARA T. FISHER. At the commencement of the year this school numbered but twelve; the attendance increased however during the year; the school house has been entirely renovated, and from the old fashioned, unpainted school house of "ye olden time," the town has a neatly painted and well furnished room, attractive and pleasant. The pupils in this school are futher advanced in writing, for their age, than any other school in town. This teacher has steadily increased in my favor during the year, and in connection with others that I have named, proves that the Canton High School can and has given us as good teachers as have graduated from any school.

#### DISTRICT No. 5.—*Pleasant Street.*

Teacher, MRS. EMMA F. GOULD. This school has been taught by one teacher during the year with the exception of about three weeks at the beginning of the fall term, when it was taken by Miss Etta K. Barstow, who was, as the sequel proved, in ill health. During her stay in the school the old fight of "which shall be master," was fought over again and though the teacher thought that she should eventually conquer, she without doubt, exerted herself too much, and the worry and want of success which is so trying to one ambitious of reputation or who has high aspirations for an orderly school, undoubtedly brought on a relapse of her disease, being primarily an affection of one of the lobes of the brain, from the effects of which she died. This school has been for many years a hard school to govern, on the first day of

the school year, the performance commenced with the overture of "shoo fly," followed by an encounter between two aspirants for pugilistic honors. Mrs Gould, finally brought order out of chaos, but not without a great deal of trouble from the parents, whose encouragement has done more to give the school a bad reputation than any other cause. Under Mrs. Gould the school has done very well, the order has been good, and the closing examination showed much improvement.

At the especial request of your Committee, and because many erroneous statements in regard to the death of Miss Barstow appeared in the newspapers, at the time of the occurrence, I hereby place before your honorable board a statement of the facts:— On the morning of Friday, Oct. 8th, when about to take the cars for Boston, I was informed that the boys in District No. 5, had killed their teacher. I immediately visited the District in order to obtain such information as I could in regard to the affair, but found the inhabitants of this part of the town extremely reticent; acting however on such information as I was enabled to obtain, I caused the arrest of five boys, a part for disturbing the school and a part for assault on the teacher. They were examined the same afternoon by Trial Justice Grover, and the testimony given by eye witnesses, was as follows. That on the morning of Wednesday the fifth inst, a part of the scholars refused to come into the school house when the bell rung, that they then began slamming the blinds and throwing stones into the entry, using profane and other improper language; that at noon, when Miss Barstow was leaving the school yard, stones were thrown at her, one of which struck her on the back of the head and one on the neck. That she had hard work to reach her boarding place, and when there, fell exhausted into a chair, saying, "Those boys have thrown stones at me." Finding the case beyond his jurisdiction, the Trial Justice ordered the boys to be carried before Judge White, the probate Judge who has charge of juvenile offenders. He sentenced three of the boys upon the charge of disturbing the school, to the State Reform School at Westboro', and remarked that he could do no more than that if they were tried upon the assault. From this decision they appealed,

and were tried before Judge Wilkinson, at the December term of the court, for the disturbance, merely. All evidence in regard to the assault being so carefully barred out by the defendants, that jurors who tried the case and were familiar with the facts of the assault, did not recognize this as a part of the same affair. The jury however found them guilty, and the judge put them on probation.

The belief was so strong in many minds that Miss Barstow's death had been caused by the injuries she received at the hands of her pupils, that I was requested to sift the matter to the bottom. At the request of prominent citizens, I called upon Dr. Chas. Buckingham, the physician who had attended Miss Barstow during her final illness. He informed me that he was unable to account for the cause of her death. That in a practice of twenty-five years he had never seen a similar case; that she appeared to him like a person suffering under the effects of a narcotic poison. If she had received a blow upon the head, it would account for the peculiarities attending her death, which he was unable to account for from the effects of her disease. Deeming this information of importance, a telegram was sent which caused the interment of Miss Barstow to be suspended, and in company with Drs. Buckingham and Swan, and Mr. E. A. Samuels, I went to Hanover. A coroner's jury was then impaneled and a *post mortem* examination was made. But there was no mark or sign of a bruise on or about the body. The verdict of the jury was as follows; "That Miss Etta K. Barstow, came to her death, primarily by diabetes, accelerated by the shock to her nervous system, occasioned by an attack made upon her by James Coffee and others, to the jury unknown."

#### DISTRICT No. 6.—*Stone Factory Village.*

Teacher, MR. J. E. EARLE. This school has been under the charge of Mr. Earle for so long a time, that this fact alone is sufficient evidence of its well doing. The classes beginning written arithmetic, do their examples with promptness and dispatch. The first class is using the reading book intended only for the High School, and I have directed that after this year, it shall

not be permitted. There are families in this part of the town, who do not send their children to school as many months as are required by law, many have been absent from school this year which has materially affected the well being of school.

This school ranks first as a Grammar school. The teacher is the text book and being the oracle, he is to his pupils the impersonation of all knowledge. The children feel that all they know, they owe to Mr. Earle, and not to Mr. so and so's history or geography. The pupils in this school are more thoroughly drilled, and understand, and can explain themselves better than in either of the other Grammar Schools.

#### PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Teacher, MISS E. FLORENCE FAUNCE. This school is doing nicely. It has always been a model school ever since I have been connected with the schools in this town. The little ones read very well, and speak up loud and distinctly, and are made to comprehend their lessons before they are advanced. They all love their teacher, and the only sad time in this school is when the upper class leaves for the Grammar School.

#### DISTRICT No. 7.—*Gridley School.*

#### INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT.

Teachers, MISS ESTHER C. LEONARD, MISS M. T. DELANO, MISS J. ANNIE BENSE, ELIZABETH A. DURGIN. This school has done well on the whole, although it has had four teachers during the year, and what was full as bad, about every one of the pupils has had the measles. The pupils are studious and the order good, studies were frequently reviewed; thus whenever I went into the school and examined on the lessons of the week previous, I found them well digested, and thoroughly retained in the memory. I will not particularize the excellence or the faults of the various teachers, but will say, that taking the year through, I am satisfied with the progress this school has made.

#### PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Teacher, MISS CORA H. HOWES. At the beginning of this year, this school was a perfect pandemonium, I never was in a school where children behaved so badly, and I sympathized with

the new teacher in the work she had undertaken. I visited this school oftener than any other during the summer term, and before the examination, the order had become very good. The school continued to do better and better, and at the closing examination it equaled any school in town of the same average age of pupils. This school reminds me of a boy's writing book, and although a homely comparison, it is to my mind, eminently proper. The first page is fearful to behold, the next better and so on until the last page, with care and attention, is free from blots and the characters delineated upright and exact.

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### HIGH SCHOOL.

JOHN F. CASEY, A. B. *Principal.*

MISS M. L. PUTNAM, *Assistant.*

This school has been steadily increasing in my favor during the year, and I am confident that great progress has been made in the school. I have paid a great deal of attention to the school, and have frequently suggested both to teachers and pupils such changes as I deemed necessary, and I am convinced that a change for the better has taken place. At the closing examination in the fall, the classes, especially in the constitution of the United States, and in Latin, appeared remarkably well showing that they had not only committed to memory such parts as were requisite, but thoroughly understood, and could explain any part which I called for. The reading classes are a credit to the town, I have never heard in any school outside or inside this State better reading than in one of the classes. The class in English Literature is not only familiar with the authors whom they have read, but are conversant as well with the history cotemporaneous therewith. I believe this school will one day be seen to be the summit stone of our graded school system and we shall be well repaid for our trouble by the increased intelligence of our people. The graduating exercises were of a very interesting nature, and were witnessed by a large number of our citizens. The productions of the graduating class evinced a high order of intellect, and reflected great credit upon the school.

The amount of study actually performed by the pupils in the High School was as follows :—

The Fourth Class have completed the work laid out for them in the course, and have studied during the year, arithmetic, algebra, geography, philosophy, latin, reading, writing and spelling.

The Third Class have also completed the work laid out for the second year, physiology, book-keeping, rhetoric, algebra, geometry, Cæsar, reading and spelling.

The second Class have studied botany, chemistry, U. S. History, U. S. Constitution, astronomy, Cæsar, reading and spelling.

The First Class have completed the course, having studied this year, Cicero, French, U. S. Constitution, astronomy, mental philosophy, English history, literature, botany, and have reviewed the arithmetic. Some of this class analyzed during the Spring term, nearly two hundred flowers and did very well in botany. In French, they finished Magill's French Reader and have read two other French works, having read a Comedy, entitled "*Les Doigts De Fe'e.*" They have read all but one of the select orations of Cicero and have had some practice in writing latin.

The following graduates have received Diplomas, 1869 ; —  
 Adelaide Louisa Belcher, Lucie Anne Hall, Cora Hattie Howes, Sarah Louisa Miner, Georgiana Shepard, Ella Frances Wattles. 1871, Annie Amelia Bent, Abby Manley Fenno, Eliza Anne Sumner, Mary Hattie Holmes, Samuel Tucker Fisher, Warren Thomas Jackman.

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## EVENING SCHOOLS.

The wisest thing that has been done by this town for the cause of popular education, was the five hundred dollars which it voted to expend at its last annual meeting for evening schools. It was a need which had long been felt, and I trust that this appropriation will be followed by others. There is a class in every community who desire to obtain an education, and it should be afforded to them, and at such times as will be most convenient to them. It is not

enough that we educate the children. There are young men and young women in our town, who have neglected the opportunities of their childhood, or perhaps, never had any opportunities, who are anxious to obtain information, either general or upon some specific subject, and I trust that the time is not far distant when the practical branches, the branches which will assist a man or woman in earning his or her daily bread, will be a part of the regular instruction in these evening schools. What these schools should be and what we trust they will be is, that a person desiring to enter mercantile or mechanical life, shall be thoroughly fitted, as far as instruction without experience can do so, in these evening schools. The old apprentice system, when the young man lived in the family of his employer, and worked at his trade for seven years, has been done away with, and a youth now seldom learns more than a branch of a trade, and if he wishes to become a master workman he must get the information requisite to become so as best he may. Other countries are leading us in this matter. Skilled workmen from France and Germany are occupying the best positions in our workshops. If we wish to study mining we are obliged to go to Germany. Thus it is that every year our young men are going to Europe to acquire that practical instruction, which they cannot obtain in this country. We live in a manufacturing town, and we should afford the young and the old mechanic every facility in our power for thoroughly mastering that part of his business which can be taught from books. Again, we live in a Republic, and in order to carry out our theories of government successfully, we should have educated voters. The only danger that threatens us is ignorance. That danger which prevents the successful formation of Republics in France, Spain, and Italy. It is important that every man should be able to read and write, in order that he may be an intelligent voter. It is entirely owing to the want of intelligence in our people that our elections have become so corrupt, and that men utterly unfit for office are placed over us as rulers. Sir John Packington said recently in a speech, in London, "That the great disgrace of England is the lack of Education," and he conclusively demonstrated that one third of the children of that country are growing up without even an elementary education. In 1840, the total number of adult persons who could not read nor write in our own country, was 549,850. It is estimated that there are now (1870,) 2,872,110. In our town the number who cannot read is 269, cannot write 333. Is it not clear then, that the great and all important duty

of this country, is not the annexation of Alaska or San Domingo, not the Alabama claims or the Fisheries : but rising far above these, the education of the people. Let every person, old or young, rich or poor, married or single, native born or foreigner, have the opportunity to learn. If it is wise to provide for the education of the men of the future, how much wiser is it to provide for the education of the men of the present, among whom we live, and whose judgment we desire to see formed from an elevated stand-point. When in future years the destinies of this country shall hang in opposing balances, the influence a man has will depend upon the correctness of his individual judgment. The more *good* judgment is universal, the greater the prospect of our nation's happiness.

“ Oh for the coming of that glorious time  
 When prizing knowledge as her noblest wealth  
 And best protection, this imperial realm,  
 While she exacts allegiance, shall admit  
 An obligation on her part to teach  
 Them who are born to serve her and obey;  
 Binding herself by statute to secure  
 For *all* the children whom the soil maintains,  
 The rudiments of letters, and to inform  
 The mind with moral and religious truth,  
 Both understood and practiced, so that none  
 However destitute, be left to droop  
 By timely culture unsustained, or run  
 Into a wild disorder.”

D. T. V. HUNTOON,

*Superintendent of Public Schools.*

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At a meeting of the School Committee of Canton, held March 20, 1871, the foregoing reports were presented and adopted as the Annual Report of the School Committee.

*Attest,*

WM. H. LITTLE, Secretary.

# STATISTICS OF SCHOOLS.

SUB COMMITTEES.		No. in School.		Average attendance.																		
		Districts.	Grade of School.		1st Term.	2d Term.	3d Term.	1st Term.	2d Term.	3d Term.	Over 15	Under 5	Length of School in months.	Amount of money paid for Teaching.	Amount of money paid for fuel and care of rooms.	Amount paid for rep'rs						
George F. Sumner... Isaac Horton..... Ezekiel Capen..... Wm. H. Little..... Jesse Fenno..... Geo. E. Downes..... Joseph W. Waites.. Chas. Ellis..... J. Mason Everett.....	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Gram. Prim. Mixed Gram. Int. 1st. P. 2d. P. 3d. P. 4th. P. Mixed	46	45	56	40	42	46	25	33	21	23	34	35	42	32						
			28	29	30	22	26	25	34	35	59	71	14	10	92	307	40					
			56	43	50	37	35	33	33	34	36	80	00	10	10	680	00					
			34	27	32	21	18	21	23	35	57	46	33	33	320	00	93	97				
			39	34	29	30	26	23	34	34	35	46	33	33	320	00	108	22				
			38	47	44	28	36	31	35	35	42	32	71	14	10	320	00	47	40			
			68	46	43	48	48	34	65	84	18	14	33	33	10	680	00	55	09			
			78	72	71	57	65	59	71	14	33	33	33	33	10	320	00	50	27			
			95	103	99	62	84	71	14	33	33	33	33	33	10	320	00	88	84			
			22	22	19	17	18	14	33	33	33	33	33	33	10	320	00	306	83			
4			5	35	35	49	27	25	25	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34				
6			6	55	55	65	41	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40				
7	7		69	69	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58					
828	754	755	597	620	581	11	8	158½	\$7,117 40	\$1,000 60	\$1,927 96											
Whole number of children May 1, 1870, between ages of 5 and 15, 985.																						
STATISTICS OF EVENING SCHOOLS.																						
Dist.   Whole No.   A. v. attend'nce.   Age of oldest.   No. of Sessions.   Am't paid for Teaching.   Other expenses.																						
No. 1.....	32	16	40	32	\$81 00	\$17 19																
No. 3.....	99	63	22	32	80 00	23 23																
No. 6.....	58	42	30	32	80 00	18 62																
189	121	96																				
													\$240.00									



